# SPECTACLE.

REMARKABLE

Representative Johnson, of California, Acknowledges Having Been Criminally Indicted - Speaker Reed's Decision on Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 12,-After the transaction of some routine morning business, the Senate, at 12:15, on motion of Mr. Sherman (Republican), of Ohio, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. The doors were reopened at 12:30, and legislative business was re-

A bill was introduced by Mr. Hill, and was referred to the Post-Office Committee, proposing to fix the term of fourthclass postmasters at four years, except in the case of appointments to fill vacanries, when they are to be for the unexpired portion of the term. He explained and advocated the measure as one which would start political book-keeping on correct principles, and which would be fair to all parties.

Mr. Hill alluded in passing to the whole-Bale removal of fourth-class postmasters. The resolutions, on which Mr. Proctor spoke yesterday, fixing the presidential term at six years, and prohibiting re-election, were taken up, to give an oppor-tunity to Mr. Stewart (Populist), of Nevada, to express his views upon them. He favored the prohibition of re-election, but considered the extension of the term to six years as most objectio would much prefer to have the term limited to two years. The strain of a four-years' election was about all that the country could stand. If the Presi-

dent were elected for two years, he would come into power in harmony with the Congress elected at the same time. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A petition from Henry A. Dupont was presented, claiming to have been elected a seat in the United States Senate on May 9, 1895, and urging a reopening of the question. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elec-

The House bill for free homestead and public lands acquired from Indian tribes was taken up as the unfinished business. It was advocated by Mr. Allen, who declared that the existing "reign of bank-ruptcy and suicide" was the logical con-sequence of the financial policy adopted the government. It was opposed by by the government. It was opposed by Mr. Vilas, because it would give rise to claims for the refunding of the money heretofore received by the government from settlers on Indian lands. In the course of the discussion there was an amusing interchange of thrusts and parries between Senators Vilas and Allen in relation to which was the real Demo-eratic platform, that adopted at Chicago or that adopted at Indianapolis, Mr. Vilas asserting that the former was against the best interests of the United Sates and the latter that it was founded through-

out on Democracy.

The bill went over without action, and at 4 P. M. the Senate adjourned until

### House of Representatives.

A member of Congress acknowledging on the floor of the House of Representa-tives to his brother members and to the galleries that he had been guilty of a been indicted for it, was the remarkable presented under the Capitol ay. The circumstances conneeted with the affair followed in na-tural sequence the bitter debate last Friday, while the Pacific refunding bill was pending. On that day, Mr. Johnson of California, made an attack on Mr. William R. Hearst, of the New York Journal, and the San Francisco Examiner, -day he found in the Congressional Record a column of print devoted to per-gonal references to himself, inserted by Mr. Maguire, of California, under leave

ing to make a personal explanation, Mr. Johnson, his voice frequently breaking with passion, criticised Mr. Maguire severely for attacking him in that manner, and not on the floor. He admitted that he had been indicted in Syracuse, constructed by Mr. Maguire, but had that he had been indicted in Syracuse, as charged by Mr, Maguire, but had atoned for his offence. He said that his full record was known to the people of his congressional district, and that they wn their belief in him by sending him to Congress. Mr. Johnson's remarks plauded several times. Concerning Mr. Maguire, his colleague cailed him 'human hyena," and other such terms, and also bitterly denounced Mr. Hearst. Quite as vigorous was Mr. Maguire's

He defended Mr. Hearst and response. He defended Mr. Hearst at himself, and did not spare Mr. Johnson. several roll-calls, the House dis posed of the matter by expunging Mr. Maguire's remarks from the Record. RAILROAD BILL DECISION.

The hope of those members of the House who were anxious to secure some egislation with reference to the Pacific a decision of Speaker Reed's. day Mr. Powers moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, but objection was made that not in order, as other business had intervened.

Speaker Reed asked until to-day to render a decision, and soon after the House met he stated his opinion, which was that the motion of the gentleman from Verment to recommit the bill was

not in order.

The motion, he says, could have been made if the House had passed the bill to a third reading, or if other business had not intervened. No demonstration followed the an-

The bill to better define the rights of aliens in the Territories, which was passed over temporarily yesterday, was taken up under the call of committees. Mr. McEwan said that, with the exception of one section, this was the same bill that had been defeated in the House Der 10th; but he made no point of on that ground, and the bill was passed by a rising vote-ayes, 59; nays, 26, A resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and funeral of Speaker Crisp, amounting to \$1.480, was passed.

,480, was passed.
A bill was passed providing for bridge over the reservoir at Alexandria, La., by the Kansas City, Watkins, and Duluth Railway Company.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until

## BOATNER AND BAILEY.

## They Succeed Crisp on Committees-

Stokes and Charlie Crisp. WASHINGTON, January 12.-Speaker Recd, just before the House adjourned to-day, filled the vacancies on the committees on Rules and Ways and Means, caused by the death of the late Mr.

pointment to the Ways and Means Com-mittee have exerted considerable influ-ence upon the Speaker to secure the office, and it was thought for a time that it would be given to Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, who was unusually well in-

The Speaker, however, gave the place o Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, whose eat was declared vacant at the last ses ion of Congress, and whose re-election to fill out the remainder of the present term has been unattended with a com-mittee assignment.

vacancy on the Rules Committee as filled by the appointment of Mr.

Mr. Boatner is now regarded as on ablest lawyers in the House, and ess and indefatigable committee. Mr. Bailey is one of the young-mbers of the House, although his

service of six consecutive years, with a re-election to the next Congress, makes him something of a veteran in point

of experience. Stokes, of South Carolina, who like Mr. Boatner, was unseated has year, was assigned to the committees on Agriculture and Public Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Charles R. Crisp, the son of the late Speaker Crisp, who was elected last mouth to serve out the remainder of his father's term, was ussigned to the Post-office and Mileage

#### THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. Secretary Herbert Advocates Her Removal to Washington.

(Washington Star.) Secretary Herbert is an earnest and patriotic advocate of the plan for the preservation of the frigate Constitution, and her removal to the national capital) where she can be viewed and honored by all American citizens. In conversa-tion with a reporter on the subject today he said:

the old Revolutionary navy we "of the old Revolutionary navy we still have two precious relics—the Consti-tution and the Hartrord. The old Con-stitution, so glorious in the war of 1812, lies rotting at the Portsmouth navy-yard. In my annual reports I have repeatedly recommended that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to repair and insure her preservation, but the appeal has not been heeded.

"It was my pleasure to report the bill in Congress that was to take the Hartford out of the usual category of decay ing wooden ships, and insure her preervation as a memento of the spl chievements of Farragut and the heroe who trod her decks in the brave days of the civil war; and it has been my privi-lege to direct the repairs upon her until they are already nearing completion. But Congress has, so far, ignored all my appeals in behalf of the Constitution.

When many years ago the Navy Department contemplated breaking up the old vessel to sell her timber, it was a New England poet-Oliver Wendell Holmes-who electrified the country. awakened the public conscience, and saved the old ship with his grand ode to 'Old Ironsides.

"In a talk I made before the New Engand Society at the last annual dinner I also made another appeal for the preservation of the old ship. I advised the society to resolve then and there that this generation of Americans shall also do its last and hand down the old generation of Americans have down the old duty, and repair and hand down the old Constitution, with masts and spars still standing, and ensign still flying, to the generation that is to come after us. The Sons of the Revolution are, I learn, in-teresting themselves in the project. I shall always be glad to aid them as I

#### THE TOBACCO PLANT. All About "Suckers" in Connection Therewith.

(For the Dispatch.) It has long been known that tobacco is a perennial plant. Isolated stalks have flourished through mild winters in favored spots and soil and when protected by other growths. If left to grow in its natural state, the tobacco family will bear offshoots or "suckers," between every leaf of the plant; the uppermost will flower and seed. To give the plant body, leafiness, and spread, the suckers are regularly pinched off, and after a certain height commersurate with the strength of the soil and the quality of tobacco desired, according to the season and condition of the plant, the plant is topped and the seed-buds broken off. A few plants are left to seed; these are

In Cuba several crops are made from | reper one season's planting, and every leaf of the several crops thus secured is graded very closely, making a great variety of tobacco, differing vastly in quality. The plant is cut when first ripened; the sucker-at least one-is allowed to grow from next the ground.

This does very well in such a climate for cigar-tobacco, but for our section this sucker crop brings poor results. It is a sucker variety is derived, and which so sucker variety is derived, and which so long and up to recently was very extensively sold on this market. It is a hardy plant, less liable to disease than others, be established in Raltimore. By way and the worms don't care for it. It is a coarse, woody, fibrous, long, lar narrow leaf, so much so that the cogno men of shoe-string leaf has been aptly applied to it. It made a showy strip, and was regarded as an excellent export leaf

Our manufacturers avoid it and kindred, or hybrid, varieties, which, by the way, are easily produced by artificially transare easily produced by artificially transferring the pollen of the male plant when ripe, etc. We want no one-sucker tobacco in these parts. Our people want, and the planter can do no better than to plant, the old, sweet, Orinoco varieties, which suit our soil and manufacturers. Of such a class is our sweet Caroline and Louisa sun-cured tobacco, always selling well; of such is our finest chewing plug made.

Yes, from a very early cut crop, and from a crop badly damaged by water, a sucker in each case has been allowed to grow occasionally as a desperate and only but while tobacco made it is only under its most favorable condition s very poor, undesirable tobacco, a so to speak in tobacco termi-

The strictly one-sucker variety produces on a small sucker, if any, itself, and is hence a lazy-farmer's crop. He avoids the labor of taking suckers out. Let us not resort to one-sucker tobacco, perennial or no perennial.

#### An Interesting Incident. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I related the following incident to my friend, Dr. Pell, yesterday, and he said on parting, "Be sure to give that little tory to me for publication," but as it is n close association with the "widows" and orphans' prayer," of which I have been speaking in the Dispatch for several weeks past, I give it to you and Dr. ell can copy: Two weeks ago a lady, a stranger to me,

Two weeks ago a lady, a stranger to me, called at my office to thank me for a half cord of wood conveyed to her home by the kindness of Mr. Cyrus Bossieux and others free, and she told me the following touching story. She said: Last week, while in deep distress about how to get along this winter, I had, after deep reflection, concluded I could not get along, and would be compelled to put my children into the asylum. When I mentioned this matter to them they became deeply dren into the asylum. When I mentioned this matter to them they became deeply distressed. They gathered about my knees and begged me not to "give them away." The oldest girl (13) was most distressed. Pulling her fingers and twisting her body from side to side in her perplexity, she tried to reason with her mother. Finally she said: "Mamma, don't you remember papa, when dying, told you when you got into trouble to pray to God for help." into trouble to pray to God for help. She replied, "Yes, my dear, but I have prayed, and yet I can't get along. I have prayed, and yet I can get acoust nor a stick of wood or lump of coal, nor do I see where I can get any." Then the little girl, 2 years old, looking into the perplexed and troubled face of the mother, placing her little folded hands upon her breast, and glancing from her mother's face towards Heaven, said, most plaintively, "Mamma, tell me what to say to Dod." The child had prayed, and Heaven had heard. Next day, on her way home, the sad mother found she ha but 3 cents in her pocket, and she wa meditating how to spend them, whether for three sticks of wood or a loaf of bread. While thus thinking she reache ome and found a month's supply of woo securely packed away in her dwelling.
"There was joy in that house," and the
widow's thanks went up to Heaven. The rich man can be God's almoner every day he lives. In conclusion, let me say it is better to teach a child to trust in God at 2 years old than give him a university ducation or a Vanderbilt fortune. It has

been a sort of catch question in my ramily for many years—"What is the greatest thing in the world? Answer: "God's favor."

W. W. D. January 9, 1897. Questions for Young Men. as one see, and (Harper's Round Table.)
There is a certain professor in a certain youngigh his at the beginning of one of his lectures

on fine arts, got on the subject of the kind of pins worn in the neckties of young college men. He was a good lec-turer, and was always interesting, but this lecture was the professions of this lecture was the most interesting of his course to the 200 boys who heard him, and the whole hour was spent on necktiepins, their use and misuse, and what they suggested. The gist of what he said was that there was no more reason why a boy should wear a horseshoe with a whip across it all in gold than that houses should have sieves for roofs. And that as it was extremely foolish to put olg sieve on your house for a roof, so it was quite as foolish to wear horseshoes on your neckties. The principle of this is that you should have a reason in what you wear as well as in other things, and that senseless decorations, like horse

on neckties or necktles horseshoes, are silly and unbecoming to a self-respecting person. This particular example was only one to illustrate principle, which is that nothing unusua out of the ordinary, is in a good thing; that, in fact, most things that are queer and out of the erdinary are likely, in the question of dress, to be in bad taste. A man's dress ought be quiet, but it must be clean and taken care of in every instance. best-dressed man is the man who, whatever company he finds himself, is inconspicuous; who, you realize is an indefinite way, is well appointed, you cannot well tell why. If you appear at a dinner in overalls, people say you are badly dressed, and they would repeat that wise observation if you wen out in a field in a swallow-tail-coat. I the same way a man who has a flaring necktie or a purple handkerchief, or very long coat or very short trousers, is at once conspicuous, and therefore badly

#### Rables, Its Treatment and Prevention.

(Baltimore Sun.)

In the Health Magazine for January there is an interesting illustrated article on "Rables and Its Preventive Treatment," which gives in a lucid way the history of Pasteur's discovery and its practical results. The reality of the disease is assumed, though it is conceded that "some authorities still deny its reality as a distinct affection due to a peculiar poison contained in the saliva of a rabid dog." Pasteur in 1831 discovered that rabies is a disease of the brain, the morbid principle being in the nerve centres. He was not, however, able to isolate any specific germ which he could breed in a flask, apart from nerve substance, and was compelled to cultivate the rabies germs in the brains of living rabbits. He inserted in the brain of a rabbit a portion of the spinal marrow of a maddog. This rabbit died of rables after afteen days. A second rabbit was treated with a portion of the spinal marrow of the first, a third with the marrow from the second, and so on till the disease had been transmitted through many rabbits. The effect was to lessen the period of incubation till finally it was reduced from afteen to seven days. At the same time the virus attained a "fixed toxicity," or definite degree of strength.

The next step was to "attenuate," or enfeeble the virus, or disease germs, which cause the so-called hydrophobia. This is done by placing in absolutely dry air pieces of the marrow of rabbits which have died of rables seven days after inoculation. On being dried up along with the marrow the disease germs lose, it seems, some part of their vitality. The

the marrow the disease germs lose, I seems, some part of their vitality. The longer they remain dry the weaker they become. When they have been weaken to the desired extent they are mixed with a "sterillized bouillon"—a solution o first injection is made with virus most enfeebled state—that is to say. most enfeebled state—that is to say, with boullon made from marrow that ha been in the drying flask for fifteen days. The next injection is with virus which has been dry less number of days, anso on until virus which has been but onday dry is employed. The result of these repeated inoculations with virus of in creasing degrees of virulence is that the dog becomes proof against rables. He is proof not only against future bites o mad-dogs, but is cured of bites receive before this treatment—provided, always that the interval between the bite and the treatment is not too long. Similarly a person bitten by a mad-dog undergoe

rabies. Institutions for the treatment of rables by Pasteur's method exist in New York and Chicago, and a third is soon to be established in Baltimore. By way of prevention, the editors of the Health Magazine make the suggestion that the inoculation of dogs would be a safeguard in the public interest, and should be required by law.

Another system of treatment, which is employed in institutions in London and Philadelphia, is the Bulsson system, devised by M. Bulsson, a Frenchman, who established its utility by his own experience. Being already far gone with the rables and in a state of great suffering. M. Bulsson resolved to try a hot-vapor bath, hoping against hope to get rid of the poison by the liberal perspiration which such a bath would provoke. The result was a success. The symptoms speedily abated, and a cure it is said, was effected. The case attracted attention, with the result, as already stated, that the Bulsson method is practiced at establishments in London and Philadelphia. The principle seems to be the same that is relied upon in Eastern Italy for the cure of the bite of the tarantula. In the January issue of the Popular Science Monthly, in an article on spiders, it is stated that the popular belief about tarentum, where the tarantula abounds, is that the proper cure for his bite is a "lively dancing tune." When the victim of the tarantula hears the tune "he is supposed to be unable to resist the temptation to dance. He thus grows very warm, and the perspiration comes out in great beads all over him, each bead filled with poison. After he has danced as long as he can the poison has all escaped from his system." The Bulsson system deserves consideration, if only for its simplicity and harmlessness. Whatever the merit of the Pasteur method, it has, it appears, certain risks, and recent experiences seem to show that it is not uniformly successful. The vapor bath, if efficacious, has the capital merits of being easy of application and inexpensive.

## The Sunday Paper.

(Springfield Republican.)

Rev. Dr. Field, in the Evangelist, has taken steps to settle an important question—how anybody who thinks a Sunday newspaper sinful can, without sin, read the Monday issue; or, in fact, any issue of the wicked sheet. Dr. Field practically confesses that he doesn't know, and refers the whole matter to Rev. Dr. Cuyler, who is always denouncing Sunday papers, and yet would be lost if he didn't have his favorite paper before breakfast Monday morning. Now let us hope that Dr. Cuyler will face this question boldly. There is a particular point to consider in respect to the Monday issue, for it is necessarily chiefly made in the hours of Sunday, whereas the Sunday paper is almost wholly the work of secular hours—only trenching a little on what Dr. Cuyler would call "holy time." If the good Doctor can only straighten out the kinks in his conscience which enable him to peruse Monday's sheet without a quam, while he is not only queasy about, but denunciatory of the Sunday sheet, we shall all be greatly his debtors.

# NO MERCURY

No potash-no mineral-no danger -in S. S. S. This means a great deal to all who know the disastrous effects of these drugs. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

# Purely Vegetable.

through the skin—does not dry up the poison to decay the bones, like mercurial mixtures do.

I was almost a physical wreck, the result of mercurial treatment for blood poison; S.S.S. is a real blood remedy, for it cured me per-manently." Henry Roth, 1848 South Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

### FLOWERS. SACRED

BLOSSOMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BEGINNING OF CHRISTIANITY

Plants That the Legend-Makers Say First Bloomed at Christ's Birth or Death-Pagan Floral Emblems.

The use of flowers, says the St. Louis

Globe-Democrat, in the ceremonial re-

ligious worship of the pagan world before

our era was so general that nothing was

more natural than for the early Christians

to associate flowers with devotion. Every

pagan deity had a floral emblem; the myr-

tle was sacred to Venus, the narcissus to Ceres, the laurel to Apollo, the lily to Juno, and so through the list, every god and goddess having some plant or flower temple or with which the altars were decorated at the annual festival. There is no doubt that many of the ceremonies used in early Christian worship were borrowed or modified from the rituals of the temples, and so liberal a use was made of flowers in the worship of the gods that the Christians, accustomed to the sight, naturally and easily fell into the same practice, nor was it discouraged by the priesthood, but rather made use o as a means of commending the new re-ligion to the public mind. It is true that ere and here a grim ascetic frowned on the practice as savoring of idolatry, but the more moderate of the clergy permitted it in the basilicas and on the garding this employment as elevating the gems of the plant world to a higher use than that of enlivening the rites of pagan temple. Nor was it remarkable that floral and plant legends should grow. The mythology of the Greek world was full of such tales, told by mother to daughter, by father to son, as now ar the stories of Jack the Giant Killer, and Jack and the Bean Stalk; not believed, but repeated from age to age, just as the time-honored story of Santa Claus and his sleigh is told among us. The "Meta-morphoses" of Ovid is a collection of such folklore, gathered by him from Greek sources and retold, in pleasant form, for the amusement of his contempo-The early Christians, no doubt, read these tales and told these stories, and as Jupiter and Apollo, and Ceres and Juno and Venus gradually faded into abstructions, the stories remained; for gods and goddesses, as heroes and heroines, being substituted the saints and martyrs who play so important a part in the literature of the early Christian centuries. When the temples of the gods were rec secrated to Christian uses, when pagan altars were rededicated to the apostles und saints, it was an easy matter to THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

decorate both with the flowers that Apollo and Juno and Venus loved. A small flower of the chrysanthemum family is the first to make its appearance in the floral legends of the Christmas season, the early writers mention-ing the fact that "tales are told of the blooming of this flower in Bethlehem on the night of the nativity." A score of stories were told in the early centuries about this flower. All the legends agree that before the nativity the chrysanthenum was a scrubby plant, with ragged foliage, possessing neither beauty, grance, nor utility, and all are ed positive that its first flowers bloomed n connection with the great event at Bethlehem. One story declares that its blooming was during the journey and visit of the Magi. When they start-When they ed from Persia or India or China, for in different versions they were natives of all three countries, they followed the course indicated by the star. On the last night of the journey, however, in the "bad lands" of Judea, they wandered from the way, when suddenly in the darkness a double row of starry white blossoms appeared, and, walking between the two, they regained the path. From that moment the chrysanthemums never left them, but sprang into bloom on each side of the path, pointing out the true direction, and continued to adorn the sides of the highway until adorn the sides of the highest they led to the door of the khan, or ina, in the stable of which the child's in the stable of which the child's supernatural guidance by means of a line of these flowers appears also in a legend of the fight into Egypt. story is told in France, and, according to it, Joseph and Mary were in flight from Bethlehem, when they were pur-sued by a company of Herod's horse. Hard pressed and in despair, they were guided to a cave, in which they took refuge, by a line of chrysanthemums blossoming before them. There they found safety until the cavalry of the despot had given up the chase and re-turned to Jerusalem. This was the verdon of the story as told in the eighth century, but the story-tellers, perceiving its weak point, that the cavalry could follow the line of flowers just as well as Joseph could, soon improved it making the blossoms miraculously

while a Greek legend makes it bloom over the grave which Joseph designed for himself, but in which his friend was

disappear as the family advanced, and

fugitives. In the floral lore of Armenia

the chrysanthemum is associated with the last march down the Via Dolorosa,

thus leaving Herod's hirelings with elew as to the direction taken by the

THE PASSION FLOWER. In every Christian country where the passion flower, the Passiflora of the botanists, is found, popular fancy has as-sociated it with the last scenes of the life of the Babe of Bethlehem. Although commonly supposed to be a native of tropical America, several varities of this plant are found in Asia, one in the Valley of the Jordan. In the eye of imag-imative reverence, the nails used in the crucifixion—one for the feet and two for the hands-are represented by stigmas; the five anthers of the flower are, with equal liveliness of imagination supposed to indicate the five wounds; the crown of thorns, or, some say, the halo about the head, is clearly shown by the rays of the corona of this singular flower; the ten different parts of the peri-anth are supposed to typify the Apostles. the number being reconciled in this case being leaving out Judas, who betrayed his Master, and Peter, who denied Him. The digitated leaves of the vine are, in the imaginations of the legend-makers the hands of the executioners, and of the mob, which clamored for His death; and in the tendrils are found the thongs of the scourges with which every prisoner condemned to death by the Romans was tortured as a preliminary to execution. The singular construction of the flower, liffering, as it does, from every other known blossom, is undoubtedly responsiown blossom, is undoubtedly resp for the legend associating it Christ, for in its native countries legends perhaps dating back to a point earlier than the Christian era connect it with more than one popular hero. In the Val-ley of the Amazon there was an Indian tradition that the flower grew to com-memorate the triumphs of a great chief over his enemies, the stigmas, in this story, being his spears, and the crown His diadem. In India, where several varieties of the plant are found, it is sa-cred to Buddha, the imaginative Hindoos finding, in its several parts, the thorns with which he pierced his flesh, the crown of nails which he was suposed to wear, and other emblems of his life and sufferings. THE PILATE LEGEND.

An Italian legend causes the plant to bloom for the first time in its history on the morning of the Crucifixion. According to this story, when Pilate came to Jerusalem to be present at the Jewish passover the thousands who thronged the capita at that season rendering outbreaks fre quent and sometimes dangerous, he re-quested his wife to remain at Cesarea, but, she insisting on going with him, he finally consented, and after their arrival provided quarters for her in the citadel, her room overlooking the court-yard. On

had never been seen in the neighborhood. She ordered it to be cleared away, and this was done, but in twenty-four hours it had grown as luxuriantly as before.

After several attempts to remove it had proved unsuccessful, the vine was allowed to remain. On the morning of Christ's After several attempts to remove it had proved unsuccessful, the vine was allowed to remain. On the morning of Christ's ed to remain. On the morning of Christ's trial she went to the window, and was about to put aside the leaves to look out, when her attention was attracted by a large and peculiar blossom that had large and peculiar blossom that had large the leaves to look out, when her attention was attracted by a large and peculiar blossom that had large the large and peculiar blossom that had large the large that the larg when her attention was attracted by a called "Our Lady's Star," and a tiny, large and peculiar blossom that had blue, mountain flower of the Swiss Alps thrust itself into the room, She plucked it is "Our Lady's Eyes." In almost all from the stem and was idly tearing it to countries that are or have been Cathofrom the stem and was fully tearing it to pleces, her mind occupied with the events of the day, when, to her horror, she recognized the nails, the cross, the crown, the hammer, the drops of blood, and, the hammer, the drops of blood, and looking a little closer, she made out, one of the dalay is in the hammer, the drops of blood, and looking a little closer, she made out, one after another, the letters, "C. A. V. E., Instantly she recalled Cave. Beware. her dream of the preceding night, and sent to Pilate the warning message recorded by the Evangelist, Of course, there is a sequel to the story. Pilate was afterwards recalled in disgrace on acco his cruelty to the Samaritans, and was exiled to Gaul, or, some say, Switzerland. He was accompanied by his wife, who, and goddess having some plant or flower He was accompanied by an arrangement which was grown in the vicinity of the story goes, became a Christian, and after removing to their new habitation after removing to their new habitation she sent back to Palestine for a cutting of the passion vipe and planted it near her abode. The sight of the plant was to Pilate a constant reminder of his injus-tice, and he wandered away from home, of his injustook up his abode in a hut or cave of Mons. Pilatus, and finally drowned himself in the lake on the mountain, and the mide books say that every Good Friday his ghost comes out of the water, wan-ders about the shores of the lake, ascends to the summit of the mountain, goes through the motions of washing its hands,

and disappears.
OTHER VERSIONS. The flower-lore of different countries contains scores of legends about this peculiar blossom. One, a French story, makes the first appearance of the passion-vine after the ascension, when sprang from the ground, touched by the feet of the angels. origin, declares that it first grew on Calvary after the crucifixion. Easter anniversaries it blossomed in such splendor that thousands went from the city to view it, and it continued to bloom until the Saracens conquered the city, when it disappeared; and, according to the legend, will not reappear until Jeru-salem is in the hands of a Christian nation. Then it will blossom with splendor unknown before, and superior to that of any other flower, and after the temple has been rebuilt the passion-vines will cover the whole mountain on which it stands, and their flowers will be its prit cipal ornament. Even the Moslems have their tradition about the passion-flower, an Arab legend declaring it to be a product of Paradise, and the vine that or-naments the throne of Allah. It was transplanted to earth by one of the angels who fell. After the sinning in-habitants had been expelled from the region, where good Moslems will sip for-ever and ever celestial sherbet, manu-factured by the hands of houris, one of the fallen angels, resolved to give earth something of a heavenly appearance, stole back into Paradise, and, without being observed by any one, dug up a root, which he brought away and planted in the most beautiful vale in Arabia, whence it heautiful vale in Arabia spread over all the earth.

CROSS AND CROWN LEGENDS. Innumerable legends cluster about the crown of thorns and the cross, and an illustration of the facility with which these stories are localized is seen in the fact that in every country that has such stories, the crown is said to be made of the thorny plant best known to the people. In Italy it is the barperry vine; in Spain, the hawthorne; in Germany, the holly; in En blackberry, and in Palestine, in England, vine, or climbing rose, the particular plant which furnished the material being alleged to grow on the terrace be fore Herod's palace. Of what wood six go was the cross made is a question which must furnished the early Christian theologians much food for speculation, and a total of 106 heavy guns. In war every several serious treatises were written by the fathers to prove that it was of An obscure monk, one or another kind. what, to him, was the perfectly obvious reason that Solomon's temple was built of cedar a thousand years before, and so, of course, the cross must have been also of the same kind of wood. In the mounting between them no fewer than the two classes were bred separate. named Tertullus, selected the cedar, for the narrowest point, where the current case of several trees and plants men-tioned in this connection, their peculiari-ties have evidently suggested the ties have evidently suggested the legends, and sometimes gross ignorance is displayed by the story-makers. There tary art. is, for instance, a Greek legend which of large of declares the cross to have been of hemtock, and, in consequence of this use the plant became poisonous. Legend makers cannot be expected to show much regard for history or probability, this legend is of Greek origin it is strange that the narrators of looked the fact that over 400 years fore the Christian era hemlock powas a common mode of execution Athens, and the greatest Greek philo sopher died by this means. The tremu-lous leaves of one variety of the aspen have undoubtedly suggested in Italy France, and Spain, as well as in Pales tine, the story that the cross was made of its wood, and that its leaves have trembled ever since. One of the most peculiar localizations of a legend, however, is in the Mexican story which selects the pillar-cactus as the cross-wood. Before the crucifixion, it was a beautiful tree, but after that event, so runs the

worthless trunk, growing only in deso-RESURRECTION FLOWERS. A great variety of plants and flowers re, in different countries, associated with the last scenes of the life of Christ.

A small, red flower, that grows plentifully in Palestine and Asia Minor, is popularly said to have sprung from the drops of his blood on the march to Calvary. As a rule, in folklore, red flowers spring from blood, and white from tears, so it is not surprising to learn that the lily, the Easter plant, originally rose from the earth before the sepulchre when the tears of the women who had come to embalm the body fell upon the ground The exhibit of certain flowers, like the well-known "4-o'clocks," of opening at stated hours, has given rise to more than one legend, a German story designation by name the plants which, by their bloom ng, marked the hours of the cruci ixion. The night-blooming jasmine i said in Brittany to have been the most numerous plant in the Garden of Geth semane, sending forth its sweetest fra grance on the night of the arrest. Sicily a quaint legend has grown up co Sicily a quaint legend has grown up con-cerning a small flower common on the Island. It is said to be of Oriental ori-gin, and has the peculiarity of changing color, during the day having a pink tinge, while at night this vanishes, or seems to vanish, and the flower appears to be a pure white. In a Sicilian song this change is accounted for by the statethis change is accounted for by the state ment that the flower grew on Calvary and, turning red with shame on the of the crucifixion. As already hinted, nost European countries the resurrection plant is the lily, but among the Arme-nian and the Coptic Christians the lotus is thus favored. In Bavaria the flower selected for this honor is the morning-glory. The Bavarian children are told that it sprang up to mark the spot where the angel set his foot when he rolled away the stone, and that, when the dis-ciples came back in the evening to view the wonderful flower it was gone, but reappearing on the followin and ever since at the exact hour of the THE SAINTS' FLOWERS.

Floral folklore is by no means confin to the life of Christ, but, on the contrary there is hardly a leading saint in the calendar but has been honored by a flower. The name of the Virgin Mary is associated with many floral legends. In Italy, France, and Spain a variety of long, hair-like, moss is known as the Virgin's Hair. The Jericho rose and the Rose of Sharon each sprang up to deck her cradle. In her garden the snow-thistle bloomed at 5 in the morning, the

the morning after coming she found the view from her window obstructed by a rankly growing vine, the like of which had rearriged watched her during the day, and slept with her at night. Mexicans say that the cactus first bloomed to cheer her widowhood. In France the bleeding-heart is sacred to Mary; in Havaria a taper-like flower is known the most attractive local sake of St. Valentine: France, the flower of St. Christopher; the in Spain, is the flower of Magdalen; St. Johnswort, in Prussia, 13 thistle is the emblem of St. Andrew, and in Ireland, the shamrock of St. Patrick. Interesting as are the legends to a stu dent of the beginnings of literature, there is about them a sameness which indi-cates that most of them had a commor origin. Modified and localized to suit the tastes of the people of the different nations and localities which adopted them. is evident from their character most were invented by the imaginative monks from the fourth to the tenth cen turies, and that their authors, in not a few cases, simply altered the tales of pagan mythology to suit their own pur-

## KEY TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

# The Dardanelles Form a Long, Tor-tuous, and Narrow Passage.

The name of "Dardanelles," derived from an ancient Greek town, Dardanes, situated on the shores of the Hellespont says the Baltimore Sun, was originally applied to four forts located on both sides of these straits, which connect the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora, on whos castern end the city of Constantinople was built. The Hellespont finally became known as the Straits of the Dardanelles, the key to the Turkish capital. Mohamed soon after the seizure of Constantino being kept in good order, they were un-able to prevent the passage of a Russian (in 1777) and an English squadron (in 1807). ince 1867 several additional batteries have been raised and several new forts buil at the entrance from the Aegean Sea. As far back as 1809 the Ottoman Porte was negotiating with Great Britain for treaty prohibiting admission of any bu Turkish warships to the Dardanelles, t which proposition the great Powers agreed in 1814, and which fact was confirmed to the peace of Paris in 1856, as well as in the peace of Berlin in 1878.

The Dardanelles form a long, tortuous, and narrow passage, swept by a strong current. The average width of the straits is only two miles, while at the narrowest point the channel is only about 1,000 yards most favorable for forts and the most unfavorable for ships that may attempt to force a passage, but the latter would find | ture with which any particular asin t difficult to reach the forts at all with | may be endowed, he may, if he has t their guns. Indeed, modern warships of any type are peculiarly susceptible to a plunging or downward fire, against which he thin armor of their decks cannot protect them satisfactorily. In 1878 Admiral Hornby, of the British fleet, when he led nis squadron up the Narrows, found that scarcely a gun in his fleet could be trained, been a good many local efforts m Turkish batteries on the cliffs. He had, of course, no occasion to fire a shot, the Turks, then in alliance with that there might be better grass

England, not opposing his passage, Herr R. von Bieberstein, a German of-ficer, in describing the Dardaneiles forts, states that at the very entrance to the quarter miles. There are forts Sedil-Bahr-Kallessi, with sixty guns and ten mortars, and Kum Kalessi, with thirtysix guns and twelve mortars. To these be added two strong earthworks, a total of 106 heavy guns. In war every kind of mine and torpedo would supple-ment the terrific cross-fire of these bat-teries. Then some miles further up, at 620 guns and forty-eight mortars, dis-tributed in nineteen forts of earthworks, the | many of which are strengly constructed, The guns are, many of them, of large calibre; even in 1878 there was a fifty-ton Krupp. Here, again, the defence would have the assistance of minefields, and all manner of torpedoes, show can enfilade the passage with gunfire. The ships must come into action singly-moving in line ahead-the only possible order, and can then only direct a feeble fire upon their assailants. They cannot move at all till, by the tedious and wearisome process of "creeping" or "sweing." they have cleared the fairway mines. Any damage to steering gear or propellers in the strong current might

prove fatal. No fleet could enter the Sea of Marmora without very heavy loss, both in men and material. The Turks, fighting behind earthworks, are by no means con-temptible enemies, as they proved to Sir John Duckworth, in 1807. The ships would have to undergo one battering from the first series of forts, after clearing away the mines. They would then have tale, it dropped, first its leaves, then its to undergo a worse battering at the Nar-branches, finally becoming a naked, rows.

Supposing all went well and no ships were lost in the mine-fields or disabled by the Turkish torpedo craft, which are probably in a very sorry state, the fleet might enter the Sea of Marmora, having sustained a good deal of damage and fired much precious ammunition away. Behind still the Turkish forts, which it must repass on its return. It is cut off from all communication in hostile waters unable to procure coal. Against Constanti nople it can do less than nothing. Sir John Duckworth threatened a bombardment in 1807, when Russia sided with England, but found that humanity, political considera-tion, and, last, but not least, the very usclessness of such a measure forbade it. He had to retreat, for he had no army to overawe the Sultan's land forces. On his way down most of his ships were roughly handled, and he lost twenty-nine killed and 138 wounded in the Narrows,

On the whole, the passage of the Dar-danelles is only possible to strongly armored ships, and that, perhaps, by night alone. The dispatch of an army corps up the straits is impossible till the forts have been reduced, and Turkey disposes of, at the lowest estimate, 200,000 armed men, who, if the Sultan should be attacked will, whatever his sins, defend him with Ottoman obstinacy till the last,

## The Keeley Motor.

(Harper's Weekly.) A visitor, described as a scientist from A visitor, described as a scientist from London, has been to see the Keeley motor, and desribes himself, in the London Globe, as greatly impressed with it, and of the opinion that Mr. Keeley 'has certainly discovered a new force, which ought eventually to be of inestimable value in the workshop of the world.'

The motor is now of inestimable value. The motor is now of inestimable value that being the particular thing that seems to all it. The London gentleman saw Mr. Keeley's wheel go 'round, and was amazed, as were the other scientists present, who found no evidence of the working of any power they knew of; but yet felt sure they were in the presence of something wonderful and beyond their comprehension. Mr. Keeley explained but did not help matters, his explanation ing "couched in hopelessly obscure lan-age." The most the visitor could make out was that the wheel was kep "by some occult sympathy, allied in a certain way to the elements of

Mr. Keeley may never perfect his mysterious apparatus, but he has at least so far interested the public that, if he should write his autobiography truthfully and in clear and lively language, it might find readers. The world would be glad to know more about his machine, and, as he and his experiences and intellectua processes seem a very important part of it, it might prove ready to acquaint itself with them.

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# THE FOURQUREAN-PRICE CO.

WILD MULES IN MONTANA.

The Origin of Strange Herds in the Bitter Root Valley. (Arlee (Mont.) Correspondence of the Chicago Record.) Almost any one may own a horse Montana. If he has not the \$5, \$10, \$30.

\$50 necessary to pay for the blood and co necessary agility, go out on the range and take one, for there are plenty that do belong to any one else.

Since the price on horses fell below the

paying point many ranchmen lected branding their stock of any track of it, and, in fact, t drive the horses off the immediate and sheep. It is a very repulsive to a western man more espe-any one else, to shoot a horse, who is capable of it is regarded w ther more circumspection than one has killed his man.

as killed his man.

So, being protected by a spark
ment, the herds of wild or
horses are really increasing, an royal breed of animals they ar the Montana breeders were the and trotting blood in Kentucky and them loose with their herds.

GEN

Mi

bar

Chi

years they to run into one uniform and height and strong-boned, with er and endurance that are sugge

a grayhound. If conditions were to remain the so for, say, a period of thirty years without any new admixture of is reasonable to expect that the would gradually assume a unitarity size, shape, and color to as great and tent as is noted in any other wild a

"Did you ever hear of the wild mi of the Bitter Roof Mountains?" asked prospector the other day. I had never heard of them, and the m gestion seemed a little bit w western, as mules, being with of posterity, have a very uncert of existence as a species, and have expressed scepticism. "But they are there, for I have seen the continued. "I have seen the continued." dreds of them-little, gray for are some wilder than an an are most too small and vieworth bothering with, even easier to eatch them. The to associate with the he stallions drive them off, an

well scared back into the "Where did they come is the supply kept up progenitors are still with the burros, as wild as the little : selves. It began in 1879, w lost his drove of burres on th

fork of the Bitter Root. "He brought back a pac ros all the way from Southe one of the earliest discoveries the Coeur d'Alene mountains Wilson got the reports of the and the rush, he conceived th he could make big money packing

Wilson had about forty he hired another man, and withe season they started northy made their way slowly throus and Wyoming, into Monta December 1st, after a pretty they reached the Missoula they got the first reliable news mines. They ascertained that value of the discoveries had be exaggerated, and that there the lutely no demand for a pack any description.

Then Wilson concludes They started south got as far as the St. Mary's. tinued several days. After the over and they went to 'rour donkeys, they were able t three or four in a whole day "'What's the use of trying

to Colorado?" asked Wilson-ros can probably pull through here as well as anywhere; at spring comes, they will be wo thing in Montana.

Then Wilson and his man took the few animals they had left and made the way to Helena."

"Did he never try to 'round up his but-"I don't know about that; but and that way, he never got them, and that counts for the little wild mules of S. western Montana and Idaho, They to be proverbially protected, somehand the number increases every year.

## Not Repeated.

(Harper's Round Table.) "When you stepped on that gentleman foot. Tommie, I hope you apologised?
"Oh, yes; indeed, I did." said Tommis,
"and he gave me 10 cents for being said

a good boy. "Did he? And what did you do the" "Stepped on the other, and apological